



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to each other," and states that the goal of applied sociology is "to increase the sum total of human welfare." As a guide, he adopts Sumner's obsolescent classification of the social forces as hunger, love, vanity, and the fear of ghosts, and their corresponding activities in modern societies; namely, economic life, growth of population, esthetic life, and intellectual and spiritual life.

The economic life and growth of population are discussed at considerable length. The esthetic life is scantily treated. To the intellectual life are allotted barely two pages on education, while science, the most powerful intellectual force, is entirely ignored. Religion, by which the author seems to mean Christianity, is treated from the conventional, up-to-date Christian point of view. In this matter he would have done better if he had followed the lead of his master, the late Professor Sumner. The political life of society is completely ignored.

This book displays the tendency, common in such books, to put much emphasis upon the abnormal and pathological aspects of social life, despite the fact that an outline of applied sociology should devote at least as much attention to the normal aspects of social life. The book is sketchy and inadequate to attain its avowed purpose. It is more readable than most books of its kind, though too obviously sprightly at times. The author's point of view is moderately progressive, but without any originality.

The principal defect of this book is that it utterly ignores biology and psychology. While the author disclaims that he is searching for origins, it is no longer possible to deal scientifically even with the most practical aspects of social life without making some use of modern biological and psychological methods and principles.

Too many books of this nature are now being produced in this country, as has frequently been observed by our European critics. This book is somewhat above the average of its kind. But of much greater value, both scientifically and practically, are books which make more intensive studies of specific social problems, and which are thoroughly informed by modern biology and psychology and imbued with their spirit.

MAURICE PARMELEE.

College of the City of New York.

STEINER, EDWARD A. *Nationalizing America*. Pp. 240. Price, \$1.15. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1916.

In this volume as in no other of his numerous writings, the author reveals his personality and his patriotism. It reflects his mental conflicts and his interest in the new problem of nationality growing out of the great war. He analyzes with a keen yet human sympathy the mind of America and the mind of the immigrant, and forecasts the nature of the problem of Americanization with an optimism that is refreshing even if sometimes somewhat visionary. He is caustic in his criticism of the schools and churches in the part they play in the solution of the problem, and points out the lack of conscious constructive effort to remedy the ills we are so ready to condemn. The book is particularly valuable at this time in establishing a rational point of view. It is written in the interesting style characteristic of the author. One does not like to lay it down until he has finished it.

J. P. L.